

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 2--NO. 164.

MAYSVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1883.

PRICE ONE CENT.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

MAJOR BARING, the new British representative in Egypt, will be raised to the rank of a Minister and receive an ambassador's emoluments.

TWENTY people are believed to have been killed by Monday's cyclone, and fifty injured. No additional names. The wires are down in the sections visited.

CORRESPONDENCE from Berlin leads to the belief that a grave Government crisis is impending, owing to the powerful combination of the various sections of the Reichstag against Bismarck.

THE London Times correspondent at Paris says: The country is thoroughly aroused concerning the Tonguin trouble. I feel that the time for reflection is past and the only course for France is to act vigorously, and above all things, swiftly.

AT Mansfield, O., Isaac Mitchell, a tanner in the employ of George Harris, suicided night before last by hanging him self in a bed-post. He leaves a wife and one child. Cause sickness.

At Columbus, O., Joseph Ford, a Cincinnati man in the Insane Department of the Ohio Penitentiary, hung himself in his cell this morning. Ford was convicted of grand larceny at the January term, 1881, of the Court of Common Pleas, and was serving a three year's sentence.

NOWWITHSTANDING the report of Mr. Stephenson in favor of the settlers of Dufferin county, Manitoba, whom the Pacific Syndicate sought to oust from their homes—stands on the plea of irregularity, there is still a danger of the settlers being turned out of their homes at the bidding of a huge monopoly.

The bungling of Mr. McLelan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who neglected his duties in his haste to visit England, has resulted in the failure of the Steamboat Inspection Act amendment. The result is that the terrible warning received by the Asia and other disasters has been ignored, and the law remains the same as formerly.

AT Reading, Pa., thirty-five furnaces have been blown out along the line of the Reading railroad. The same state of affairs prevails in all this part of the State. Of 140 furnaces in this district, fifty have been closed on account of the condition of the pig-iron market. These furnaces consumed about 750,000 tons of coal a year, so that the blowing out of the furnaces will also have a bad effect on the coal miners.

SIX THOUSAND CAR LOADS OF WATER-MELONS.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 31.—Truck farming has become, during the past five years, one of the most important and remunerative industries in Georgia. Mr. Joseph Taylor, General Freight Agent of the Savannah, Florida & Western railroad, says: "From reliable data furnished it is estimated that the crop of melons along the line of the road will reach for this season 3,000 to 3,500 car-loads." Without counting other points of culture it is safe to say that Georgia will produce this year 6,000 car loads of melons or more than 7,500,000 separate melons. The price of melon ranged in Chicago last year from 28 to 30 cents. Averaging the crop this year at 20 cent, and putting 1,250 melons to the car, each car will be worth \$250. This will make the crop worth \$1,500,000. This amount of cash poured into the States in the middle of the dull summer will be of incalculable benefit. How to get the crop to market is a serious problem. The shipments will begin about the middle of June and end about the middle of August. The bulk of it must be moved in forty days. This will give an average of 150 cars, or ten solid trains of fifteen cars each a day. The roads will be frequently called to move twenty full melon trains a day. It will take at least seven days for train to reach the markets and return. We may expect, therefore, to see during the month of July 100 trains of fifteen cars each loaded with Georgia melons, and on the road to and from market. At the same time, cars will be needed at the melon stations to load for new trips. The facilities of the road are thought to be equal to the emergency. The truck and railroads for the East Coast markets will find their way mainly by the ocean routes and the coast lines. The East Tennessee & Virginia and the Kennebec & Air-Line routes will carry to the East whatever surplusage is offered. To accommodate the great rush to the Northwest there are three routes open—the Louisville & Nashville, the East Tennessee & State road, and each of these has provided special equipment.

EDISON'S OPPONENTIAL.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Another electric lighting company is on the tap in this city. Negotiations have been going on for sometime between a few leading business men, and Edward H. Goff, President of the American Electric and Illuminating Company, of Boston, for the introduction of the Thomson-Houston system of electric lighting, and the organization of a strong company, with ample capital for that purpose, here in New York. Mr. Goff promises, in the event of the subscription to the stock of the company asked for, to guarantee a like amount by his company, when they would commence operations immediately on the construction of the plant. Mr. Goff is now in the city, and a conference with leading capitalists has been held which bids fair to lead to satisfactory results. A few months ago the Thompson-Houston system of electric lighting was unknown and unheard of here, but the superior qualities of the light and the great advantage which the system possesses over that of all other systems of electric lighting heretofore in use has been so rapidly developed by the American Electric and Illuminating Company during the past year in the principal cities of New England, where it is making a brilliant record, has attracted the attention of many of the leading business men here who are interested in this system of illumination, and believe in its ultimate victory over the gas interests of the country.

THE LILY'S DIVORCE.

Obstacles to Effecting it in New York.

Opinions of Judges—Freddy Should Challenge the Law—Will the Longtry Remain in America?

NEW YORK, May 31.—The World has been at pains to secure legal advice regarding the chances for Mrs. Langtry to secure a divorce in this country, and publishes the following opinions of eminent counsel:

Can Mrs. Langtry obtain a divorce from her husband? This question has been often asked since the announcement was made that the fair Jersey Lily intends to begin proceedings to that effect here in New York.

The statement that she was going to plead abandonment or desertion as a ground induced an inquiry whether it was a good idea.

WHAT THE JUDGES SAY.

Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, in answer to a question, said:

"There is no such law. There is only one ground of divorce in this State. Of course there may be a separation from bed and board for abandonment or desertion, but such a separation does not break the marriage tie, and would not permit Mrs. Langtry to marry again."

"Would not Mrs. Langtry have to show that she has been a resident of the State at least a year?"

"Yes."

"Has she ever had a legal domicile in this State?"

"Ah," replied the learned Judge with a twinkle in his eye, "now you are asking my opinion on a question of fact. I am willing to lay down the law for you, though you know what the saying is: 'Everyone is presumed to know the law, except the judges, and they require two lawyers in each case to tell them what the law is.'

"I can not express any opinion on a question of fact. Mrs. Langtry, you know, might begin proceedings in the Supreme Court, and as one of the Justices of that court might be called upon to pass judgment on the facts of her domicile, cause of action, etc. I would first want to hear witness and counsel before giving my opinion."

IS NOT THE SHOE ON THE OTHER FOOT.

Judge McAdam, of the Marine Court, said: "There is only one ground on which a divorce can be obtained in this State. The decree in such a case allows the complainant to remarry. A separation from bed and board may be had for abandonment or for cruel and inhuman treatment."

"The statute does not fix any time that the abandonment must continue, for the bill of complaint may be filed as soon as the cause of action takes place."

"Has Mr. Langtry abandoned his wife?"

"I very much doubt whether Mrs. Langtry can conscientiously say, much less prove, that her husband has deserted her, when she, of her own voluntary accord, abandoned the place of his domicile for a home among strangers."

"For how long a time must she be a resident of this State before she can begin her divorce proceedings?"

"For at least one year prior to the time of filing her complaint. She could scarcely claim that she intended in good faith to make this State her home while her acts show that her intention was to journey from place to place wherever an engagement as an actress was to be had."

AN ACTOR'S RESIDENCE.

"How then could an actress who is almost constantly 'on the road' be domiciled in any State?"

"An actor who once acquires a residence in this State does not lose it by a theatrical pilgrimage from place to place where he has no intention of changing his domicile, but where, as in the case of Mrs. Langtry, she has no fixed domicile in this country, she can scarcely acquire one as a bird of passage."

"What effect would Mr. Gebhard's almost constant escort of her have upon her chance of succeeding in obtaining a divorce?"

"If a bill of separation were filed and a defense interposed Mr. Gebhard, while perhaps, guilty of no act of impropriety, might at the solicitation of Mr. Langtry be required to explain why he has taken so much interest in an abandoned wife."

WHAT THE LEADERS OF THE BAR SAY.

"I think," said Roger A. Pryor, "that there is a mistake in the report that Mrs. Langtry is going to commence divorce proceedings in this State. She will have no success here, as she shows no cause of action, either for a divorce *a vincula matrimonii* or from bed and board. The reporter may have intended to name another State."

"Is there any State in the Union where she could obtain an absolute divorce on the grounds she alleges?"

"Lord bless you, she need only to go over to Rhode Island and remain there twelve months to obtain her divorce. Let me read you the statute of that State on the subject. I wish you would give it in full, just to show how lax they are in that State in dissolving the holiest tie that man or woman can enter into. Perhaps your publication may lead to a very necessary reform in that respect."

"But how about her residence there?"

"That is one of the most difficult things to disprove. Residence is made up of the act of living in a place and the intention of remaining there. Now, the act of living in a hotel, occupying a furnished room, etc., will show the living in a place, and as for the intention of remaining, the Court would have to take her word for it."

"She could change her intention on the day after she got her decree?"

"Assuredly."

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, of the firm of Everts, Southmayd & Choate, said: "I am happy to say that I know nothing of the law of divorce. You will find plenty of other lawyers who make a specialty of that branch of the profession and who know all about it."

CARGOES OF CORPSES.

Shipping Raft Loads of Dead From the Afghan War.

The Tonguin Trouble—Bismarck Will Oppose a French Blockade—The Dynamite Defendants—All of Them Indicted in the Criminal Court To-Day.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31.—Alphonso Taft, United States Minister to Austria and Hungary, and Eugene Schuyler, United States Minister to Greece, Serbia and Romania, were presented to the Sultan yesterday by General Lew Wallace, United States Minister to Turkey.

Afghanistan.

LONDON, May 31.—Calcutta dispatches that there has been three days of steady fighting between the Afghans and the Shinwars, and that both sides have sustained very serious losses.

Raft loads of dead bodies have been brought down the Cabul River.

England.

LONDON, May 31.—The Marquis of Salisbury made a long and important address at the Conservative demonstration at Bermondsey. He condemned the policy which had been pursued by the Administration in Egypt and South Africa, a policy which he said had accomplished nothing except to paralyze the local government and make them inefficient, which is directly injuring commercial and Government interests at home.

He said the country was simply drifting in the absence of any real government.

LONDON, May 31.—With reference to his motion in relation to the disposition of the surplus of the Alabama award, Kennard, M. P., writes to the Times to-day that he is still desirous of ventilating the subject. He says his desire is fortified by a firm conviction that the American press and Government have evinced an honorable wish to have the question finally settled.

LONDON, May 31.—The following is the resolution relative to the disposition of the surplus of the Alabama award, which Kennard intends to move in the Commons: That in view of the public utterances of eminent American statesmen with reference to the destination of the undistributed moneys resulting from the Geneva award, the House is of opinion that an exchange of views between the English and United States Governments on the subject would be conducive to a development of friendly relations between the two countries.

LONDON, May 31.—In the Central Criminal Court to-day the Recorder in charge of the Grand Jury, referred to the dynamic conspirators, Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Whitehead, Curtin, Ansbury and Wilson, and said an indictment against them would charge the six prisoners with treason and felony.

He stated that Lynch, alias Norman, who turned informer, had been permitted to give evidence for the Queen. He would describe the plans of the Fenian conspiracy which existed in America.

If the grand jury believed the prisoners were connected with that conspiracy they would return a true bill against them. Lynch's evidence, he said, would be fully corroborated by other witnesses.

Lynch would also be permitted to give Queen's evidence in this case.

The Grand Jury returned true bills in all cases within an hour after receiving the Recorder's charge.

Italy.

ROME, May 31.—Signor Depretis has announced to the King that he has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet, whose members are in sympathy with his own views on National matters.

Tunquin.

BERLIN, May 31.—Despite the assurances of the French that there is no danger of war between France and China, Great Britain and America will refuse to recognize it. A French blockade can not be effective, and Germany will certainly support England and America in opposing it.

It is hoped in Berlin that if France declares a blockade of the Chinese ports, Great Britain and America will refuse to recognize it. A French blockade can not be effective, and Germany will certainly support England and America in opposing it.

The German Government is considering the question of sending more vessels to the Chinese coast.

LONDON, May 31.—The French Government have instructed M. Waddington to ask the Marquis Tzeng, the Chinese Ambassador at Moscow, to state what are the intentions of China with regard to the Tonguin dispute.

Russia.

MOSCOW, May 31.—The Czar last evening attended the ball given by the Governor General of Moscow, and also the gala performance at the theater, where he met with an enthusiastic greeting by the audience as he entered the imperial box. The theatrical performances consisted of selections from the opera "La Vie Pour La Czar," and the petit ballet of the "Day and Night."

A Contest for a Boy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Quite a contest is going on here for the custody of a bright little Arab boy now in charge of the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty. The boy's father, Andrea Toussaint, was sent to jail some time ago for begging in the streets with the boy. He was released last Saturday, and has applied for the child, saying that he has plenty of money, and intended to return to his own country. On the other hand, the boy does not want to return to his father, and several persons have offered to educate him.

THE BRIDGE HORROR.

New York Paper Accounts of the Disaster.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The leading topic of editorial discussion in all the metropolitan papers this morning is yesterday's catastrophe on the Brooklyn bridge.

The Sun says at the concluding paragraph of a long and thoughtful article: "All practicable means of securing the highest degree of safety for passengers on the bridge must be adopted at once. If necessary, let travel and traffic there be suspended until the proper changes are made. Last Thursday it was a bridge of festivity, yesterday it was a bridge of death, thenceforth it must be a bridge of safeguards for life."

The Sun appears to lay the entire blame upon the unfortunate who are killed or maimed. "It was probably the most needless, foolish, unaccountable panic ever. An instant's thought, a glance ought to have shown everybody that there was no danger and quieted all fears. No doubt the idle talk about the probable unsafety of the bridge working in the public mind was the true cause of the panic."

The Tribune concludes its article by saying: "The Trustees and the men whom they had put in charge of the bridge have brought the structure to a magnificent completion, but if they are to be judged by yesterday's fatal blunder, they are wholly incompetent to take care of it. They must mend their way or retire. The people of both cities, knowing full well that such a tragedy as that of yesterday might readily have been prevented by proper care and foresight, will certainly hold the management to a severe account for their trust."

The Star likens the bloody baptism of the bridge to the butcheries in the arena which followed the victories of the Roman legions or other events conducive of popular rejoicing, and confesses that it finds it hard to speak calmly or temperately of yesterday's slaughter. It adds: "When a structure has cost \$15,000,000, and is drawing \$2,000 a day in tolls, there is no room or excuse for niggardliness in dealing with essentials."

The Herald, in its analysis of the causes of the disaster, finds that it was principally due to the absence of a police force, which the bridge trustees had abundant authority to employ and maintain.

From Previous Report.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A fearful catastrophe occurred on the East River Bridge yesterday afternoon, by which a large number of people have lost their lives. The narrowness of the footway for passengers is the cause of the horror. The majority of the dead are so unidentified. At about 4 o'clock the long line of people on foot in the center walk of the structure going from and coming to this city thickened, swelled, and stopped in its motion just at the stairs leading up from the concrete roadway to the bridge proper. Strong men and feeble women, minnow and minx were wedged together in that jam by the fearful pressure of the crowd, which extended miles, one might say, on either end of the line. It was a remorseless, fearful, stupid force that held its victims as immovable as the stone foundations of the bridge itself. The stoppage lasted nearly an hour, during which time scores of people tattered. To relieve the jam the bridge officials removed some of the iron railing a few feet from the stairway on the New York side, when, of course, those unfortunate enough to be near the opening, weak and fainting as they were, immediately fell helter-skelter, heels over head, down on the jagged, gravely road beneath, a mass of bruised, discolored human flesh. Scores were trampled upon instantly, and to stumble was death. Men were dragged out of that heap of helpless humanity with faces blue as indigo, and the life blood trickling out of their nostrils; children and women pale, disheveled and dead. The roadway on either side of the walk was strewn with the dead and dying—a pitiable sight—and yet, it is said, no efforts were made by the bridge officials to stop people coming on the bridge.

The dead and dying were carried off in wagons, carts, etc., improvised on the moment for the service. Meanwhile teams were rushing both ways at full gallop over the roadway, threatening the limbs and lives of those on foot who were attempting to assist the unfortunate victims. At the Chambers Street Hospital are lying thirteen dead—six unknown men, six unknown women, and George Smith, of No. 42 Water street. The office was filled with people making frantic inquiries for missing friends, and with hysterical women. Two more of the dead, one boy of fifteen years and the other a young woman, are lying at the city hall police station, unidentified.

The scene in the City Hall Police Station was simply terrible. Women were screaming and wringing their hands, men with torn clothing and bleeding faces, and all around the forms of the wounded, most of them unconscious, lying beside the walls. Every now and again a frantic mother would run in inquiring for some one lost, but there were none to answer her, for the revival of the insensible concerned all. Then the jangle of the ambulance bells added to the confusion, as wagon after wagon tore up to the door and the surgeons descended. A perfect stream of unconscious forms was borne into the station on stretchers, as the ambulances were filled and driven away.

"I was walking along the bridge toward the New York entrance," said a man who held a young girl by the hand who was crying bitterly, "when

THE DAILY BULLETIN.
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1883.



JUST note it down inside your pate,
As fixed and settled thing,
That winter has got up and skipped,
From out the lap of spring.
And we may shed our winter clothes
Without the slightest fear,
And make a summer contract for
The foaming lager beer.

M.R. C. A. WALTHER, of Augusta, has been appointed a position in the establishment of Hechinger Bros. & Co.

The finest strawberries we have seen this season were grown by Mr. R. D. Lane, of the west end. They are very large and of a delicious flavor.

The street railway tracklayers are at work in Chester to-day and are making rapid progress. Workmen are also engaged building the stables at the East end of the line.

Some time ago, Mrs. T. T. Emmons of East Maysville, killed a turkey and took from it an egg which was afterward put under a sitting hen and the result is a lively and healthy young turkey.

ACCORDING to a new post office law, postmasters are only required to keep letters seven days before sending them to the dead letter office. Heretofore they were obliged to keep them thirty days.

GEORGE JACKSON, a worker on the city rock-pile, walked off yesterday with his ball and chain, but was captured by Marshal Browning in Stony Hollow and brought back and confined in the station house.

REV. J. J. BURNETT, of Tennessee, will preach at the Baptist Church Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The members of the church are especially requested to be present and the public generally are cordially invited to attend.

The ladies of the Shannon and Sardis churches will give a strawberry supper and ice cream festival at the parsonage in Sardis, Thursday evening, June 7th. The yard will be lighted with Chinese lanterns. No charges at the gate. All will be welcome.

MR. RICHARD SANFORD, an experienced renovator of mattresses, is in the city, and is prepared to do work of that kind at very reasonable prices and in a satisfactory way. Orders left at Clark's grocery, corner of Third and Limestone streets, will be promptly attended to.

A MEETING of the ex-Confederates will be held at eight o'clock this evening, at the quarterly court rooms. A full attendance is desired. Up to this time forty-three members have been enrolled, and notice has been received that there will be a large membership from Fleming, Nicholas, Lewis, Bracken and Robertson counties.

DURING the next thirty days Messrs. Myall, Riley & Porter will close out a large stock of buggies, carriages, Phœnix and agricultural machinery of all kinds at decided bargains. Those who need anything of the kind will find prices at this establishment much lower than they expect and will be able to save considerable money in making their purchases. Call and see the stock.

On the night of the 30th inst., Charles Boyd, of Ripley, aged about twenty-four years was found lying dead on one of the streets of that place with a cigar in one hand and a pistol in the other. At first it was thought to have been case of suicide, but since strong reasons have appeared for considering it a murder, and in consequence two white women, one negro woman and a negro man have been arrested on suspicion. The latter is said to have resided on Tuckahoe Ridge in this county. It is known that Boyd had visited a house where these people were early in the evening and had had a difficulty with some of them, but no positive proof has been obtained that they had anything to do with Boyd's death. There is much excitement at Ripley, and a strong disposition to solve the mystery.

THE Mt. Sterling Sentinel gives the following particulars of the wounding of Mr. Thos. Clark, formerly of this county, during the recent attack on the jail at that place:

Thos. Clark was wounded in the leg by a Spencer rifle ball and the same ball killed his horse. The horse was found dead at the corner of the court house yard opposite the police-court, with about two yards from the wall. On Saturday the leg of Mr. Clark was amputated below the knee, and he has paid dearly for being out so late. He says that he was not one of the mob, but being in town expecting his wife to return on the train from Lexington, where she was visiting, they were waiting at the time of the riot. After her was shot he asked some of the men to assist him home, and they started with him and carried him as far as the residence of T. T. Rogers, on High street, and there they left him. He does not know the men. Mr. Clark is a young man of excellent character. He moved to Mason county about two years ago to farm four miles from this city, on Grassy Lick, which he bought of W. A. Hood, and he is held in high esteem by his neighbors. In the jail yard four ropes were found and two of them had hangman's knots. A number of stray horses were found about the town, and it is believed that they had come from Menifee county. Some of the men live who are engaged in trouble, but it is probable that some citizens of this county were along.

PERSONALS.

Dr. William Nelson, of Cincinnati, is in the city.

Miss Lizzie Black, of Covington, is visiting friends in Maysville.

Henry T. Stanton has been chosen permanent Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Mr. W. H. Howe, of Moorefield, Ky., the cleverest merchant in the State, is in the city to-day, buying goods.

Rev. R. B. Garrett, of Carlisle, is in Maysville to-day. He is the pastor of the Baptist Church at that place and is the son of Mr. R. H. Garrett, of Port Royal, Va., on whose farm John Wilkes Booth was killed, a few days after the assassination of Lincoln. Mr. Garrett has a distinct recollection of the exciting scene.

Death of R. H. Shultz.

Monmouth (Ill.) Review.

Richard H. Shultz died suddenly of heart disease at his residence in this city last Monday night about half past eleven o'clock. The announcement Tuesday morning of his sudden demise shocked the entire community, and caused the universal expression of sympathy and condolence with his afflicted and bereaved family.

Some weeks ago he had a similar attack but by the prompt presence of his physician he recovered, and seemed to be improving, although feeling very weak, and his friends hoped that by care and needed quiet rest he would ultimately be restored to health.

Saturday and Sunday he was feeling very cheerful and on the afternoon of the latter day, with his wife visited with our family. Monday he was not feeling so well, and remained at home. Monday night half past nine o'clock he walked up stairs to retire, and when he reached the top of the stairs complained of great pain in his breast and difficulty of breathing. He was assisted to his bed and his physician, Dr. Webster, sent for. Every thing that medical skill and attention could do was done for him. Fully realizing his condition his mind was bright and clear, and he talked calmly with his family almost till the moment of his death.

R. H. Shultz was born in Maysville, Ky., June 7, 1820, and was in the fifty-fourth year of his age. In June, 1853, he was married in marriage with Miss Lizzie O. McElvane of Maysville. To their union were born five children, all of whom are living except one. Charlie, who died in infancy and is buried in the grounds surrounding the dwelling, just north of the residence. The oldest son, Dr. William M., resides in Buena Vista, Colorado; the remaining members of the family, Critt, Lottie and Lewis, are at home with their mother.

Shortly after marriage Mr. Shultz removed to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the commission business, and continued in business there for between two and three years, when he moved to Laton, Missouri and engaged in farming. In 1861 he came from Missouri to Warren county and settled on what was then known as the "Armstrong farm," two miles south of Monmouth, in Lenox township. Remaining on the farm between three and four years, he moved into Monmouth and purchased an interest in the drug firm of Brower & McGrew, which partnership continued for some years when McGrew retired, and the business was carried on afterward by W. M. Shultz & Co. Critt, Shultz purchasing the interest of his brother, has continued the business in the Opera House block.

Mr. Shultz was an open generous enterprising and public-spirited man always ready with his purse and influence to further every enterprise for the growth and advancement of Monmouth. He was one of the main movers in the erection of the Opera House, and finally he became the owner of the building. As a neighbor and friend he was possessed of that genuine Kentucky hospitality and frankness that made his home one of the most pleasant and attractive in the city, and none were more earnest in entertaining friends and company than he. To those with whom he was intimate he was a fast and abiding friend and true, and with them was most deservedly popular. The death of no citizen could be more universally regretted. He leaves a devoted wife and interesting family of children to whom this community extend their warm sympathies in their hour of sorrow and bereavement.

His funeral services take place from his late residence on West Avenue and Garden street this afternoon, the services to be conducted by Rev. Dr. Hanna and Rev. Dr. Jamison, after which the remains will be interred in the cemetery near the city.

Mr. Shultz carried a life-insurance policy in the Masonic Benevolent Society of Illinois for five thousand dollars.

A VEIN of cannel coal six to eight feet thick has lately been discovered in Bath county.

The Editor.

Frankfort Yeoman. Working all day and working all night, nothing before him but write, write, write; holding levees in his sanctum with men, lie may make, or may mar, by the use of his pen.

His head in a duster, his feet in a bog—An Editor's life, the life of a dog.

COUNTY POINTS.

FORMAN'S SPRINGS. M. Hawley is on his heel, wielding his yard stick and defying competition. "He's a boss."

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Fitch were on our streets Sunday.

Canasaw Sunday school will shortly be in possession of an organ.

Painted Perkins will shortly grace our city with a new residence. Success to enterprise.

Wm. Rayborn has assumed the place of a rooster, and gone to crowing over the arrival of his son, on the 18th of May. Weight, seven pounds.

Mr. Billy Rayborn departed this life on the 13th of May, aged nearly eighty-five years. He was beloved by all, and had not an enemy known. Bill Hardy conducted the funeral services, and the remains were interred in the family burying grounds, near Burtonville.

S. Dodd, went to Cincinnati to catch a glimpse of the elephant that is to be exhibited at the Globe Warehouse.

THE CINCINNATI LEDGER.

Cincinnati's New Daily—Its Politics Will be Republican.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The new daily that will be started here some time in June will be called The Cincinnati Daily Ledger, and in politics it will be Republican. Commercial quarters have been secured for its offices, presses ordered, and arrangements made for the securing of complete news facilities. It is said that a franchise in the Western Associated Press was offered the new paper at a very low price compared with the fancy figures asked for a similar property lately owned by the proprietors of the Commercial Gazette, which offer was promptly refused by the newspaper on the ground that it could secure better and later news through other sources. A franchise has been purchased in the same association that is furnishing many of the best papers in Ohio and adjoining States with telegraphic news, and on the score of facilities for furnishing dispatches the Ledger will enjoy every advantage.

Another Telephone Improvement.

New York, May 31.—Bargains are hourly made by telephone in this city, but no evidence of them is preserved. The telephone makes two a company, but has no place for a third, so there is neither word nor witness of what is said. Science, however, seems ready to afford a means of testing legal evidence of telephone transactions through photography. The fact of photographing sound variations has been accomplished, and it may yet be applied to the telephone. The shadow of the vibrating plate is caught, and the curves it makes vary according to the sounds uttered, the vowel curves being simple, and the consonant curves being more complex. Here is the nucleus of a genuine phonograph, which may yet add to the wonders of the telephonic age.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

General Market.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Apples scarce; choice to fancy, \$4.00@4.25 per bushel, fair, 30c; medium, \$3.50@3.75; Butter dolls, in ungrades, quiet, creamery, \$1.25@1.25; fair, 2 good, 2½c; prime and choice dairy, 3½c; choice, northwestern, 35c@3.50; choice Western Reserve, 36c@3.50; good to prime Central Ohio, 3½c; good, firm, 3c; prime, 3½c; choice, 4c; choice, 4½c; choice, 5c; choice, 6c; choice, 7c; choice, 8c; choice, 9c; choice, 10c; choice, 11c; choice, 12c; dried fruits firm in 3½c@3.50; for apples, new and peaches, new, 20c@25c; fruit and receipts small, choice, 25c; firm in 25c; action, demand, 25c; general, \$1.00@1.00; mixed, \$1.25@1.25; fruit, 25c@25c; for 25c@25c; eggs quiet at 10¢@10c; bacon, 10c@10c; ham, 10c@10c; onions are 30c@30c; 32c@32c; 34c@34c; 36c@36c; 38c@38c; 40c@40c; 42c@42c; 44c@44c; 46c@46c; 48c@48c; 50c@50c; 52c@52c; 54c@54c; 56c@56c; 58c@58c; 60c@60c; 62c@62c; 64c@64c; 66c@66c; 68c@68c; 70c@70c; 72c@72c; 74c@74c; 76c@76c; 78c@78c; 80c@80c; 82c@82c; 84c@84c; 86c@86c; 88c@88c; 90c@90c; 92c@92c; 94c@94c; 96c@96c; 98c@98c; 100c@100c; 102c@102c; 104c@104c; 106c@106c; 108c@108c; 110c@110c; 112c@112c; 114c@114c; 116c@116c; 118c@118c; 120c@120c; 122c@122c; 124c@124c; 126c@126c; 128c@128c; 130c@130c; 132c@132c; 134c@134c; 136c@136c; 138c@138c; 140c@140c; 142c@142c; 144c@144c; 146c@146c; 148c@148c; 150c@150c; 152c@152c; 154c@154c; 156c@156c; 158c@158c; 160c@160c; 162c@162c; 164c@164c; 166c@166c; 168c@168c; 170c@170c; 172c@172c; 174c@174c; 176c@176c; 178c@178c; 180c@180c; 182c@182c; 184c@184c; 186c@186c; 188c@188c; 190c@190c; 192c@192c; 194c@194c; 196c@196c; 198c@198c; 200c@200c; 202c@202c; 204c@204c; 206c@206c; 208c@208c; 210c@210c; 212c@212c; 214c@214c; 216c@216c; 218c@218c; 220c@220c; 222c@222c; 224c@224c; 226c@226c; 228c@228c; 230c@230c; 232c@232c; 234c@234c; 236c@236c; 238c@238c; 240c@240c; 242c@242c; 244c@244c; 246c@246c; 248c@248c; 250c@250c; 252c@252c; 254c@254c; 256c@256c; 258c@258c; 260c@260c; 262c@262c; 264c@264c; 266c@266c; 268c@268c; 270c@270c; 272c@272c; 274c@274c; 276c@276c; 278c@278c; 280c@280c; 282c@282c; 284c@284c; 286c@286c; 288c@288c; 290c@290c; 292c@292c; 294c@294c; 296c@296c; 298c@298c; 300c@300c; 302c@302c; 304c@304c; 306c@306c; 308c@308c; 310c@310c; 312c@312c; 314c@314c; 316c@316c; 318c@318c; 320c@320c; 322c@322c; 324c@324c; 326c@326c; 328c@328c; 330c@330c; 332c@332c; 334c@334c; 336c@336c; 338c@338c; 340c@340c; 342c@342c; 344c@344c; 346c@346c; 348c@348c; 350c@350c; 352c@352c; 354c@354c; 356c@356c; 358c@358c; 360c@360c; 362c@362c; 364c@364c; 366c@366c; 368c@368c; 370c@370c; 372c@372c; 374c@374c; 376c@376c; 378c@378c; 380c@380c; 382c@382c; 384c@384c; 386c@386c; 388c@388c; 390c@390c; 392c@392c; 394c@394c; 396c@396c; 398c@398c; 400c@400c; 402c@402c; 404c@404c; 406c@406c; 408c@408c; 410c@410c; 412c@412c; 414c@414c; 416c@416c; 418c@418c; 420c@420c; 422c@422c; 424c@424c; 426c@426c; 428c@428c; 430c@430c; 432c@432c; 434c@434c; 436c@436c; 438c@438c; 440c@440c; 442c@442c; 444c@444c; 446c@446c; 448c@448c; 450c@450c; 452c@452c; 454c@454c; 456c@456c; 458c@458c; 460c@460c; 462c@462c; 464c@464c; 466c@466c; 468c@468c; 470c@470c; 472c@472c; 474c@474c; 476c@476c; 478c@478c; 480c@480c; 482c@482c; 484c@484c; 486c@486c; 488c@488c; 490c@490c; 492c@492c; 494c@494c; 496c@496c; 498c@498c; 500c@500c; 502c@502c; 504c@504c; 506c@506c; 508c@508c; 510c@510c; 512c@512c; 514c@514c; 516c@516c; 518c@518c; 520c@520c; 522c@522c; 524c@524c; 526c@526c; 528c@528c; 530c@530c; 532c@532c; 534c@534c; 536c@536c; 538c@538c; 540c@540c; 542c@542c; 544c@544c; 546c@546c; 548c@548c; 550c@550c; 552c@552c; 554c@554c; 556c@556c; 558c@558c; 560c@56

SUNDAY RAILROADING.

DETROIT, May 31.—The following letter from H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central, in reply to queries propounded by Mr. E. H. Talbott of the Railway Age, is decidedly interesting, as being a hearty endorsement from a high source of the action taken by Colonel Bennett H. Young, President and General Manager of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway, on the Sunday question as related to railroads:

To the Editors of the Railway Age:

I have your letter of May 11 relative to the action recently taken by the President of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company in ordering the suspension of all trains upon the Sabbath day, and note your request that I shall reply to certain questions as stated in your letter.

If all railroad companies competing for the same class of traffic from and to common points, were in accord, it would be practicable to a very large extent to abandon the running of railway trains on the Sabbath day. The chief difficulty is, that in these days of sharp competition time has become such an important element that if one railroad company would voluntarily cease its traffic for one day during the week, while others continue, it would lose largely thereby. Yet, for example, were each of the trunk lines to absolutely refuse to exchange traffic of any kind with their connections, from 6 p.m. Saturday until Monday morning, it would be a simple matter for these trunk lines, as well as for their Western connections, to so arrange the movement of traffic as to practically do away with the running of Sunday trains.

There is no question as to the desirability of prohibiting Sunday work on railroads. The law of nature, to say nothing of the higher law, requires that men should have rest one day in seven. Is there any reason why a railway engineer or conductor is not entitled to his rest as much as a merchant or manufacturer?

This company has endeavored to so arrange the runs of its trainmen and engineers as to bring them home on Sunday, but little can be done in that direction without the concerted action on the part of all companies interested in the same traffic.

I do not believe at the end of the year the loss in traffic would be appreciable were all Sunday work stopped, and in the better morale of the men the railway companies would be abundantly paid for doing away with work on this day.

While the public would no doubt at first be dissatisfied at the cessation of Sunday work, and would claim injury thereby in the matter of detention to freight and delay to mails, it is difficult to see how much injury could really exist, were the practice of doing away with Sunday work made uniform on all roads. As an example, at one time it was thought necessary for each of the roads to run a train from Chicago Sundays; after a while this was changed so that a train left each Sunday on one only of the three roads. This caused at first some dissatisfaction, but it soon passed away and the result of the experiment, so far as I have been able to learn, was entirely satisfactory.

Looking at the question from either a moral or economical standpoint, no candid person can uphold the running of trains on Sunday. What is there in the business of a railroad company different from any other business, which will require an exception to be made of it and its employees to work when others are allowed and except rest?

The effect of this constant and never-ending work is not injurious to the men themselves, but most deplorable to their families. If it is true, as Lord Bacon says, that a man who has a family has given a hostage to fortune, it is equally true that he should be allowed to live at least part of his time with those for whom he has to care, and certainly should have at least one day in every seven, which under our system of railway labor he can not have, to devote to his own and private matters.

To bring about a cessation of Sunday work now would be much less difficult than it would have been a few years since. All over the country railroad companies are grouping themselves into associations for the exchange of traffic, the maintenance of rates and the better carrying out of agreements, such as, for example, the trunk line committee, the joint executive committee, the southwestern railway association, and many others. If these companies can come together on short notice to arrange for any and all questions of mutual interest, it would be a simple matter were this question of Sunday work properly considered, to bring about a reform in the same.

I am glad you have taken the matter up, for I believe if it is presented to our managers in its best light, whether from a moral or economical standpoint, a few moments' reflection will show to each of them that we are all committing a fearful mistake in allowing the continuance and rapid growth of this Sunday work. Yours truly,

H. B. LEDYARD, President.

Tramps Can Afford to Pay Such Fares.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The war on passenger rates west to Omaha, Kansas City, etc., has gone down to bed rock, tickets being sold at fifty cents in some cases. This probably proves that the end of the war is not far distant. The recent cut by the Rock Island to Kansas City and St. Joe is the excuse made by the Burlington folks for their action. The Omaha Road, which, under the leadership of President Porter, was the cause of the big fight last season, is now being gored itself, and in turn the Northwestern Railroad is looking for some means of retaliating or getting even with its formidable rival, the St. Paul & Milwaukee Road.

JOILET, Ill., May 31.—Terrible shrieks and cries from cell No. 13 startled the sleepers of the State Penitentiary last night. On rushing to the cell they found John Anderson clinging to the bars of the door, his throat cut from ear to ear, and blood pouring from a half dozen wounds in the back. He died almost immediately. His fellow convict, Michael Mooney, is a desperate fellow, and it is believed that he attacked Anderson in his sleep. The mysterious part of the affair is that no knife or other weapon was found in the cell. An investigation will be held.

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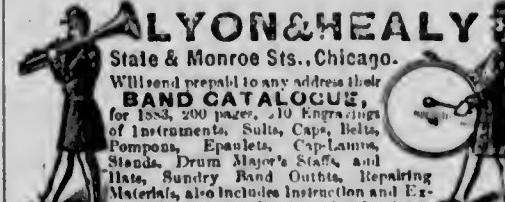
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TO THE PUBLIC—I cordially recommend the above named firm, and would be pleased to have my old customers and friends favor them with their patronage. Respectfully, (meh3d&w6m) G. W. TUDOR.